

GNAPHALIUM ORIENTALE. (Asteraceae.) 34819. Plants of immortelle from Toulon, France. Presented by Mr. F. M. Mansfield, consular agent. "In growing immortelles the choice of soil is very important. Rocky or sandy soils, with southern exposure, are best adapted for this purpose. In rich, deep, cold soils, the immortelle is killed by the first frosts. After the soil has been broken and well prepared, the ground is laid out in rows 16 to 20 inches apart; in these rows the young plants are set out at a distance of 12 to 14 inches from each other. Care should be taken to heap up the soil about the roots. These early plants should be watered by means of a sprinkler. If it should rain after the planting, sprinkling would be unnecessary. It would be advisable during the first four or five days to protect these young plants from the hot rays of the sun. When they have begun to grow, they should be exposed to the full rays of the sun, and during the winter protected from the cold, for the immortelle is very sensitive to frost. It is for this reason that the immortelle is cultivated at Ollioules and Bandol only in soils well exposed to the sun and upon the southern slopes. Cultivation of the immortelle is exceedingly simple. It consists in spading lightly the ground about the plant and applying a suitable fertilizer. The ground should be spaded whenever weeds spring up around the plants. As for fertilizer, it consists of oil-cakes and stable manure, which is placed about the roots of the young plants when they have attained a certain development. The fertilizer should be renewed in this region every year in October or November. The immortelle commences to yield after the second year, and continues to bloom even more than twenty years. In this region the flower is gathered in June or July. At the moment the flowers commence to open and show a small red point in the center and are of a beautiful golden yellow, they should be gathered. When the flowers have arrived at this degree of maturity, they should be immediately gathered, for they open very rapidly and lose their commercial value. After flowers have been gathered, they are exposed to the sun for drying. When dry, they are made into bouquets and hung up in dry rooms, out of reach of mice." (Mansfield.) For distribution later.

GREVILLEA BANKSII. (Proteaceae.) 34872. Seeds from Australia. Presented by Mr. James Pink, Wellington Point, near Brisbane, Queensland. "One of the most beautiful shrubs of Australia, evergreen, with red flowers and reaching a height of from 12 to 20 feet." (Pink.) For distribution later.